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MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN



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This bulletin has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

I. THE PROBLEM OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP OF THE WORLD AND RELATED SERIES¹

The International Map and the United Nations

One of the greatest contributions of the International Map of the World (IMW) has been the establishment of a fixed pattern of sheet-lines for world map coverage. Each sheet, measuring 4° latitude by 6° longitude, has served as a unit in a sheet framework for map series at the scale of 1:1,000,000 and for subdivision into sheets at larger scales as well. After 1939 the war made the operation of an international map project impractical, but various countries continued the production of numerous series of maps (often incorrectly called IMW's), using the same convenient scale and format although not necessarily following other specifications of the IMW. After the war a desire for the completion of the original project was evident,

1. The Carte Internationale du Monde au Millionième, better known in the United States and Great Britain as the International Map of the World, is a uniform map series at the scale of 1:1,000,000. The original purpose was a compilation of all existing data into a world reference atlas for international use. That such a map would make possible a comparison of the regions of the earth on an equal basis was a primary factor. The modified polyconic projection was chosen to provide such a comparative framework; the straight meridians permitting a joining with adjacent sheets (on sides only). The IMW project was initiated in 1909 as a result of discussions held in previous meetings of the International Geographical Congress. Uniform specifications were set up at International Map Conferences of 1909 and 1913. Each country adhering to the project was to be responsible for mapping its own area. A volunteer organization, the Central Bureau, was to coordinate the IMW, although it had no enforceable administrative powers.

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but the wartime destruction of the office of the Central Bureau in Southampton, England, gave impetus for considering the transfer of this coordinating function to some other location.

The United Nations has been recognized as a logical place for such a central bureau as a result of the attempts of the UN to co-ordinate various intergovernmental organizations in the field of cartography. The Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council had concerned itself with preventing duplication or dispersion of effort among all types of intergovernmental organizations, including specialized agencies under the UN.¹ The international organizations functioning in the field of cartography were also discussed in connection with the proposed stimulation of cartographic production and coordination on a world-wide basis through the UN. Thus through the double influence of the desire for intergovernmental simplification and cartographic coordination, the future status of the IMW and the Central Bureau became a significant question facing the UN.

An additional indirect influence has been the work of the parent organization of the original IMW -- the International Geographical Union.

1. More detailed information concerning the work of the UN with regard to intergovernmental organizations and cartographical co-ordination can be found in the following E Bulletins of the Economic and Social Council: 257, 258, 483, 609, 620, 649, 695, 963, 1070, 1318, 1322, 1449, 1450, 1467, 2022, and 2117.

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The IMW was discussed at the International Geographical Congress held at Lisbon, Portugal, in April 1949. A new commission on the IMW was set up under the leadership of John K. Wright of the United States. This Commission was to review the project, especially with a view to its use as a base for the mapping of ecological and statistical data. A population map of the world at the one-million scale was included in the discussions. During May 1949, Dr. Wright met with members of the present Ordnance Survey of Great Britain (under which the Central Bureau has functioned), and the possibility of a transfer of the Bureau to the UN was considered.

Later, a resolution was passed by the Economic and Social Council of the UN in July 1949 requesting the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of absorbing the Central Bureau into the UN. The examination took the form of correspondence with the President of the Bureau, who voiced the need for the continuation of some type of coordinating body for the IMW.

In early September 1951 the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council recommended for adoption by the Council a resolution calling upon the Secretary-General to effect a transfer of the Central Bureau of the International Map to a newly created Cartographic Office of the UN. The assent to the transfer of those adhering governments that had maintained contact with the Bureau since the end of World War II was to be obtained. Finally, recommendations were to be submitted to the Economic and

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Social Council on appropriate means for furthering the completion of the IMW. The resolution was passed unanimously by the Council on 20 September 1951.

Present Status of the IMW and Related Map Series

Since the outbreak of war in 1939, very little official work has been done on the International Map, and fewer than half of the 49 adhering countries of that year have been in communication with the Central Bureau. The United States has produced eight sheets since the outbreak of the war.¹ Two sheets have been published by the British Geographical Section, General Staff, as part of GSGS Series 4646 at the scale of 1:1,000,000. It is reported that this series is to be discontinued. The above-mentioned GSGS sheets (NL 32 and NH 36) duplicate older official IMW contributions but are up to date and appear to be of high quality. In the Military Engineer for September-October 1949, a new eight-sheet series covering Norway is referred to as a part of the International Map. Actually this series is a special edition to be considered as a national atlas, since detailed information on foreign areas adjoining Norway is not included on the maps.

1. The mapping plans of the U.S. Geological Survey do not include any further IMW sheets. A total of 12 sheets has been produced, and 2 others are at present in reproduction.

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The present status of the International Map, which will be of immediate concern to the UN Cartographic Office, is difficult to evaluate, primarily because of the great number of sheets published and their varied quality (see accompanying map, CIA 9225). Much of this confusion is a result of the inconsistency of the Central Bureau in the acceptance of official and unofficial sheets. An example of this is the continued listing of the Brazil sheets as standard even after they were made obsolete by the publication of the "Millionth Map" sheets for Brazil by the American Geographical Society. The latter series is considered provisional by the Society (to serve until the Latin American republics compile official sheets), but it also is classified as standard by the Central Bureau. Although the Reports issued by the Bureau from 1921 through 1938 are the best source for information on all sheets published, they are defective in some respects. The revised sheets of GSQS 2758, covering a large area of Europe, are not mentioned. Also omitted are the 6 sheets of Libya and the 14 full or partial sheets of Ethiopia published by Italy (1934-37). With the publication of nearly 600 different sheets at 1:1,000,000 since the outbreak of World War II and the consequent duplication and outdating of many previous official sheets of the IMW, the difficulties now facing a Central Bureau can be appreciated.

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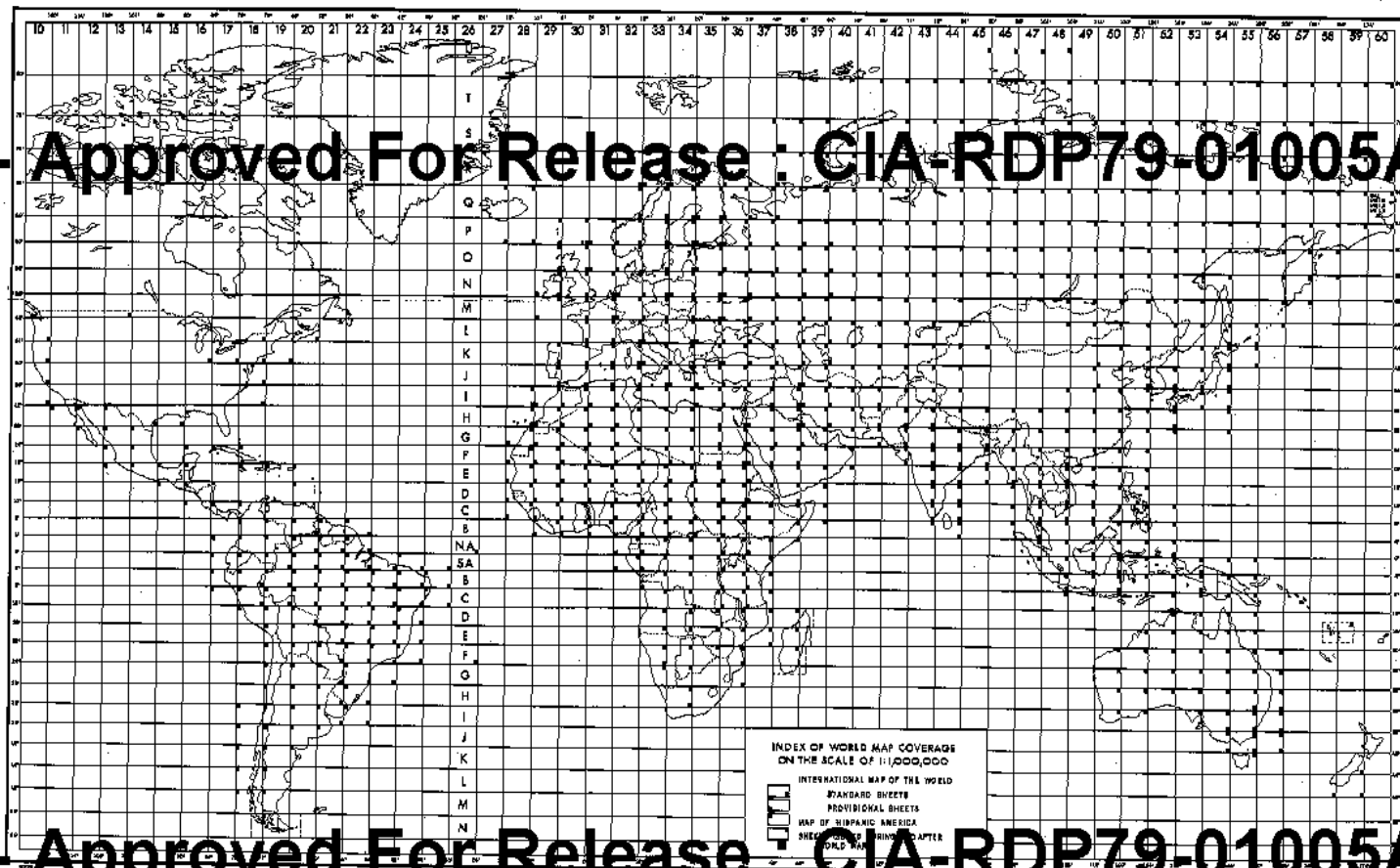
The following breakdown of total coverage is made on the basis of 4° by 6° sheet areas.¹ This is necessary owing to the inconsistency with which sheets of the higher north latitudes are combined.

IMW Coverage by Number of Sheets

| | |
|---|-----|
| Sheets required to cover the continental land masses and larger islands | 974 |
| Standard, provisional, and American Geographical Society sheets published | 459 |
| Duplicate sheets | 57 |
| Total number of sheet areas covered by IMW | 402 |
| Standard editions published | 147 |
| Provisional editions published (including the 107 sheets of the American Geographical Society) | 255 |
| Wartime Sheets at 1:1,000,000 | |
| Sheet areas covered by maps produced in the period during and following World War II | 589 |
| Wartime sheets covering areas not mapped by earlier standard or provisional IMW sheets | 317 |
| Total 4° x 6° sheet areas (out of the 974 required for world coverage) that have been published at the scale of 1:1,000,000 | 719 |

1. The index map published in the "Catalogue des Cartes en Service" published in 1949 by L'Institut Géographique National of France is an analysis of one-million coverage and correlates very closely with the 1938 Report of the Central Bureau. Another recent article on the IMW is by Dean Rugg and appears in the April 1951 issue of the Scientific Monthly.

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As mentioned previously the fixed format of the IMW was a contributing factor in the production of numerous map series at 1:100,000 during World War II.¹ Such unofficial series were produced by the USSR, Germany, Great Britain, the United States, and China.² Italy and Japan also published a limited number of such maps. The probable nonparticipation of the USSR and its Satellites as well as Communist China in any rejuvenated IMW program under the UN may make it necessary that such areas be mapped by outside agencies if the program is to be completed. In such an event the 1:1,000,000 wartime sheets could serve as a valuable aid in the preparation of semiofficial maps for a complete International Map of the World.

1. The IMW and related 1:1,000,000 series should not be confused with the World Aeronautical Chart of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which is at the same scale. The latter international project bears certain resemblances to the IMW, but the maps are different in purpose. Whereas the IMW is a geographical map of a general and comprehensive character, the ICAO charts have been specially devised primarily to meet the requirements of visual navigation. The projections and sheetlines of the two series differ, and the general feeling is that each series performs a separate task and that one should not be substituted for the other.

2. Franz von Grenacher, "Die Internationale Weltkarte, 1:1,000,000 im Zeitspeschen," Geographica Helvetica, Vol. II, No. 2 (April 1947), pp. 112-122. This probably is the best general source on World War II mapping at 1:1,000,000. An English translation is available in the AMS Library.

The situation with regard to the series related to the IMW is as follows:

USSR -- The Tsarist Government was originally a member of the International Map project. After the 1917 revolution the Soviet Government failed to recognize this responsibility but continued to publish a map at the scale of 1:1,000,000, using IMW sheetlines. This map was primarily a production of the Soviet military mapping agency, and a considerable number of sheets were published. The sheets vary considerably in reliability and appearance, and the use of layer tints and forest symbols is not uniform. The International Map program left an indelible imprint on the Soviet mapping system, since the sheetline format of the IMW has been used as the basic framework on which the subdivision of larger-scale series into sheet areas was based.

In 1940 the USSR undertook, as a part of the Third Five Year Plan, the construction of a new map of the country at the scale of 1:1,000,000 covering the Soviet territory in 180 sheets. This project involved the conversion of the older military survey map into the "National Map" of the USSR. In designing this map, many of the IMW features were adopted, including sheetlines and projection. The series was compiled by a civilian agency--the Chief Administration of Geodesy and Cartography (GUGK) -- with the aid of the Topographical Service of the General Staff of the Red Army. The completion of this map, which incorporated the most recent data available, was achieved

in 1946. Some of these sheets, particularly those covering northeastern Siberia, are available in the United States and show much improvement over the older series.

Germany -- The General Staff of the German Army before and during World War II was able to complete an extensive 1:1,000,000 series covering Europe, all of European Russia, parts of India, Africa south to the Congo, and the Near East. Since these maps were based on available material rather than surveys, they varied considerably. Where good sources were available, facsimiles were made, but for many areas the compilation of new sheets was required. The capture by the Germans of Russian maps in 1942-43 made possible a new 1:1,000,000 series for European Russia. Before that time the unlayered British GSGS series of 1916-20 was the principal source.

The United Kingdom and the United States -- Between 1942 and 1946 the British GSGS and Army Map Service of the United States collaborated in compiling and publishing several 1:1,000,000 series. The most recent of these was a world series, AMS 1301, which covers most of Eurasia, Africa, and Australia. Because the source material varied greatly in quality, it is difficult to make any generalizations as to the reliability of the series. Many of the sheets were facsimiles, and those sheets that were recompiled usually contained less detail than did the standard IMW's. The sheets covering the USSR and China relied heavily on the basic 1:1,000,000 sheets produced by those two countries, wherever they were available.

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China -- Between 1943 and 1948 the Bureau of Survey, Ministry of National Defense (Chinese Nationalists), compiled and printed a series of sheets that uses IMW sheet format and covers all of China. This atlas uses Chinese characters exclusively, and in general its reliability decreases from east to west. For south and southeast China the most accurate large-scale map sources were available. For areas farther west, medium- and small-scale maps were the basic material for the 1:1,000,000 sheets.

Conclusions

Many members of the UN appear to favor continuance of work on the International Map of the World. In spite of the lack of recent progress in the production of new IMW sheets, the value of this series has been generally recognized. The possible lack of support from the Communist areas may call for the publication of a semiofficial series in order to complete the project for those areas. The authority exercised by the United Nations and the coordination that the UN Cartographic Office may provide are reasons given for a transfer of the Central Bureau of the IMW to the UN, where international attention could then be focused on this problem of map production.

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II. MAPS IN THE UNITED NATIONS TREATY SERIES

The United Nations Treaty Series (UNTS) has become one of the major collections of treaties and agreements. In it are published all treaties, agreements, and similar international acts that are registered or recorded with the UN by any one of the states that is party to the agreement. About 60 volumes of the series have been published to date. From the point of view of boundary information and map making the series is of interest because it includes maps which form part of the treaties and agreements. In nearly all cases the maps deal with boundary settlements.

The inclusion of maps in the UNTS represents an improvement over earlier general treaty collections. The League of Nations Treaty Series, which was the predecessor of the UNTS, contained few maps, and these few were in the later volumes. The British and Foreign State Papers and Martens' Nouveau recueil général de traités did not include maps. The gap was partially filled by Hertslet's two great specialized collections -- Map of Europe by Treaty and Map of Africa by Treaty -- but these are quite old. Generally speaking, it was necessary for the map research worker to use the official published documents of different governments when considering a single problem, but even then it might be found that a map which formed an integral part of an agreement had not been published with any of the text of that agreement. The maps

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published in the UNTS are nearly all to be found elsewhere in scattered official publications, but the assembling of them in this one collection should simplify the task of the research worker considerably.

The maps as reproduced in the UNTS volumes are as detailed and legible as circumstances permit. The maps of the French-Italian boundary, the map of the Burma-Yunnan boundary, and the map of the boundary between British Guiana and Brazil, with its insets and accompanying diagrams, are detailed enough to be of considerable value as source materials in map compilation. The editors of the series, on the other hand, cannot be expected to improve upon their source materials, and for this reason some of the maps are unsatisfactory. Most of the material on the map accompanying the Polish-Soviet boundary treaty is illegible, yet this is the same map that accompanied the official version of the treaty appearing in the Polish Journal of Laws, No. 35, 26 April 1947. The maps accompanying the peace treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland, Italy, and Rumania include the over-all country maps at scales ranging from 1:1,000,000 to 1:3,000,000. In spite of their official nature, these maps are so generalized that their usefulness in plotting the postwar boundaries is limited.

Included in the collection are nearly all of the treaties and agreements concerning postwar territorial transfers and boundary changes. One significant exception is the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty of 29 June 1945 providing for the cession of Ruthenia to the USSR,

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which is not to be found in the volumes thus far published. Following is a list of agreements accompanied by maps that appear in the UNTS, Volumes 1 through 59, with the exception of Volumes 51 and 52, which were missing from the sets examined:

1. The UN and the Swiss Confederation, Agreement on the Ariana Site, Berne, 11 June 1946, and New York, 1 July 1946. UNTS Vol. 1 (1946-47), pp. 154-161. Ownership and use by the UN of properties formerly belonging to the League of Nations in Geneva. Map: [A part of the city of Geneva, showing tracts transferred].

2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Brazil, exchange of notes approving the General Report of the Special Commissioners appointed to demarcate the boundary line between British Guiana and Brazil (with General Report of the Commissioners), Rio de Janeiro, 15 March 1940. UNTS Vol. 5 (1947), pp. 71-203.

Maps: a. Map of the Boundary Between British Guiana and Brazil, 1:1,000,000, with insets at 1:20,000, 1:30,000, and 1:50,000.

b. [Index map of the 1:50,000 series of boundary maps].

c. [Detailed sketches of a few boundary marker locations].

3. Poland and the USSR, Treaty concerning the Polish-Soviet state frontier, Moscow, 16 August 1945. UNTS Vol. 10 (1947), pp. 194-201.

Map: [International boundary between USSR and Poland]. A note on the map states: "The line of the state frontier between the Union of

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Soviet Socialist Republics and Poland corresponds to the frontier line marked on the 1:1,500,000 map annexed to the treaty." This apparently refers to the manuscript map attached to the signed copies of the treaty. The published map is at a scale about 1:1,080,000, and the base is copied from a Soviet 1:500,000 map.

4. China and the United Kingdom, Exchange of notes on the demarcation of the southern section of the Yunnan-Burma boundary and the joint exploitation of the Lufang mines, Chungking, 18 June 1941. UNTS Vol. 10 (1947), pp. 228-242.

Maps: a. Map of the Lufang mining area, in which the Chinese are granted a share in the exploitation.

b. Map of the Chinese-British joint boundary commission for the investigation of the undemarcated southern section of the Yunnan-Burma boundary, 1:250,000. This joint commission worked in 1935-1937. The line finally chosen in 1941 differs from the commission proposals and is inserted in red on this map.

5. China and the USSR, Treaty of friendship and alliance, Moscow, 14 August 1945. UNTS Vol. 10 (1947), pp. 334-369.

Map: Map of Port Arthur, 1:500,000, annex to Article 2 of the agreement on Port Arthur, which was signed at the same time as the treaty.

6. United Nations and USA, Interim headquarters agreement, Lake Success, 18 December 1947. UNTS Vol. 11 (1947), pp. 348-359.

Map: Map of Property Situated at Lake Success.

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7. China and the United Kingdom, Exchange of notes giving effect to the customs agreement between China and Hong Kong, Nanking, 12 January 1948. UNTS Vol. 14 (1948), pp. 75-91.

Map: Sketch Map of Hong Kong Territorial Waters, 1:186,000. The agreement states that the Government of Hong Kong grants to the Chinese Maritime Customs service liberty to "enter upon and patrol those areas in Hong Kong waters described in the Schedule appended hereto (hereinafter called 'prohibitive areas') and therein to stop any vessel for the purpose of examining her papers...." The areas are shown by cross hatching on the map.

8. Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, Paris, 10 February 1947. UNTS Vol. 41 (1949), pp. 21-134.

Map: Map of Bulgaria, 1:1,000,000.

9. Treaty of Peace with Hungary, Paris, 10 February 1947. UNTS Vol. 41 (1949), pp. 135-262.

Maps: a. Map of Hungary, 1:1,000,000.

b. Rectification of the frontier between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, 1:75,000. New and old boundaries south of Bratislava are given on the map.

10. Treaty of Peace with Rumania, Paris, 10 February 1947. UNTS Vol. 42 (1949), pp. 3-124.

Map: Map of Rumania, 1:1,500,000.

11. Israel and Jordan, General Armistice Agreement, Rhodes, 3 April 1949. UNTS Vol. 42, (1949), pp. 304-325.

Maps:¹

- a. Map 1, part 1, Palestine North Sheet, 1:250,000.
- b. Map 1, part 2, Palestine South Sheet, 1:250,000.
- c. Map 2, Jerusalem, 1:10,000.

These maps show the armistice demarcation lines and demilitarized zone established by the agreement.

12. Israel and Syria, General Armistice Agreement, signed near Mahanayim, 20 July 1949. UNTS Vol. 42 (1949), pp. 328-351.

Map:¹ Levant 1:50,000, Houle Sheet, which shows the armistice demarcation lines and demilitarized zones.

13. Treaty of Peace with Finland, Paris, 10 February 1947. UNTS Vol. 48 (1950), pp. 203-304.

Map: Map of Finland, 1:2,000,000.

14. Treaty of Peace with Italy, Paris, 10 February 1947. UNTS Vol. 49 (1950). The text makes up the entire volume. UNTS Vol. 50 (1950) is a folder containing the maps.

Maps:

- a. The Frontiers of Italy, 1:3,000,000.
- b. Franco-Italian frontier, 19 sheets at 1:20,000.
- c. Italo-Yugoslav frontier, 1:100,000.
- d. Frontiers of the Free Territory of Trieste, 1:100,000.
- e. Sea areas defined in Article 11 of the Treaty, 1:918,472.

1. The maps for the Israel-Jordan and Israel-Syria agreements are in a pocket at the end of Volume 42, although it originally was intended that they should be inserted in the volume with the texts.

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IV. BRIEF NOTICESA. MAPS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES OF IRAQ

Within recent months, seven new administrative maps of individual liwas of Iraq have been received by the CIA Map Library. The new sheets, together with seven other maps that have been available since 1947, comprise the most recent series of administrative maps published by the Survey Directorate, Baghdad, and are the most accurate official administrative maps of the liwas of Iraq that are available at present.

Each of the 14 liwas of Iraq is covered on a single Arabic-script sheet at 1:250,000 or 1:500,000, depending on the size of the liwa concerned. Amāra, Basra, Erbil, Hilla, Karbalā, Kūt al Imara, Muntafiq, and Sulaimāniya are mapped at 1:250,000 (CIA Map Library Call No. 69278), whereas Baghdad, Diwāniya, Diyālā, Dulaim, Kirkūk, and Mosul are covered at 1:500,000 (CIA Map Library Call No. 69805).

First-, second-, and third-order administrative divisions (liwa, qadha, and nahiya, respectively) are shown, and the numerous terrain and transportation features included make the orientation of the boundaries comparatively easy. In this respect, especially, the maps are superior to the maps of tribal and administrative boundaries at 1:253,440, CIA Map Library Call No. 47549 (see Map Research Bulletin, No. 9, September 1949, p. 14).

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The three Desert Administration Directorates in Iraq are not shown by any of the newly received maps or those at 1:253,440. However, Arabic-script 1:500,000 maps of the boundaries of the Northern Desert Administration, Al Bādiya Ash Shimāliya (CIA Map Library Call No. 46969), and the Southern Desert Administration, Al Bādiya Al Junūbiya (CIA Map Library Call No. 46970), have been available in Washington for some time. No official or reliable map of the boundaries of the Al Jazīra Desert Administration, Al Bādiya Al Jazīra, is yet available (see Map Research Bulletin, No. 25, May 1951, p. 30).

In many cases the internal administrative boundaries of Iraq have never been accurately determined. As a result, many of the boundary lines are highly generalized, and disagreements among the various maps purporting to show liwa boundaries are common. Nevertheless, the present maps represent a considerable improvement for both general reference and compilation purposes over any previously available maps presenting this information.

B. BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL ZONE OF TANGIER AND SPANISH MOROCCO

On 30 January 1951 a law was passed by the Committee of Control for the International Zone of Tangier approving the Protocol of 24 August 1950 that delimits the new boundary between the Zone of Tangier and Spanish Morocco. Thus negotiations transacted over a period of 20 years regarding this subject were brought to a conclusion.

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The law and the accompanying Protocol are published in the Zone de Tanger, Bulletin Officiel, No. 421, 15 April 1951, French edition (also in a Spanish edition). The description of the boundary in the Protocol is brief, and few locational points are given.

According to the Protocol a detailed survey of the frontier between the Zone of Tangier and Spanish Morocco will correspond "exactly" to the line marked in green on an accompanying map at 1:10,000 drawn after the Convention of 24 August 1950 (CIA Map Library Call No. 74013, photostat). The map is an aid in locating places mentioned in the Protocol. It is especially valuable for its representation of the boundary between Dal-el-Games and Sidi Embarek, for which the text is insufficient, since it merely states that the boundary follows the natural limits recognized by the Spanish and Tangier deputy-commissions of delimitation. The map, however, is of limited general use because it covers only a narrow band along the boundary and lacks coordinates.

C. NEW METAL INDUSTRIES MAP OF FRANCE

In June 1951 the Union des Industries Métallurgiques et Minières, Paris, published a new metallurgical map of France, Carte de la France Métallurgique (CIA Map Library Call No. 72996), which gives the location of the metallurgical and metalworking establishments and of iron mines in France by individual symbols.

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It is the first complete map of French steel and related plants published since 1932. Henri Cauval, Chef du Service des Statistiques, Chambre Syndicale de la Sidérurgie Française (an organization which corresponds to the American Iron and Steel Institute), has stated that this map is not only the best map of its kind for France but also, as far as he knows, is unique for the great amount of accurate detail presented.

The map consists of three sheets, one each for the northern and southern parts of France at the scale of approximately 1:1,625,000, and a third map of Paris and vicinity. The first two sheets include nine larger-scale insets of metallurgical centers. On each of the sheets is a complete list of the hundreds of individual plants within its area, along with their products, and of the iron mines, arranged by département and town (in Paris by arrondissement). Consequently the map serves as a directory of metalworking installations. No indication, however, is given of the size of individual establishments.

The map itself is highly detailed, showing 19 major types of such metal industries as blast furnaces, steel mills, foundries, copper mills, machinery factories, electrical goods factories, automobile factories, and cokeries. For each locality the number of symbols given indicates the number of plants, and the type of symbol indicates the nature of the industry. Isolated plants are accurately

located. For larger industrial centers the symbols are blocked, with no effort being made to give the exact location of each. The only mines shown on the map are iron mines, which are distinguished as in operation and not in operation.

D. RAILROADS OF TROPICAL AFRICA, 1950

The accompanying map, Railroads of Tropical Africa, 1950 (CIA 11798), is the fourth and last of a series of maps prepared by the Geographic Division of CIA on railroads of Africa. The first three of these maps: Railroads of North Africa, 1950; French and Spanish Zones (CIA 11746), Railroads of Egypt and Libya, 1950 (CIA 11747), and Railroads of South Africa, 1950 (CIA 11799), were published in Map Research Bulletins 25, 26, and 28.

Map Errata -- CIA 11798

The single-track railroad of 3'6" gauge extending from Uvira to Kamanyola in the eastern Belgian Congo has been omitted.

The railroad between Jos and Zaria in Nigeria is 2'6" gauge and not 2'5 1/2" as shown.



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